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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



Charles F. Himes

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

EASTON. OCT. 26. 1900

VOL. XI

1902

EDITION 475 COPIES

Publication Committee.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, Litt.D
DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D
HENRY M. M. RICHARDS.

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Pennsylvania—THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLE- MENT AND DEVELOPMENT :

PART IX. The Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania 1638-
1800, by Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D.

PART X. The Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, by
Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D.

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PROF. CHARLES FRANCIS HIMES,
Elected July 9, 1901

Vice-Presidents:

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Elected President July 9, 1901,
REV. JOSEPH A. SEISS, D.D., LL.D., LL.H.D.,
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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT ITS
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT EASTON, PA.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1900

THE Executive Committee of the Society held its usual quarterly meeting at the United States Hotel during the evening of October 25th, for the transaction of its regular business.

MORNING SESSION.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held in the historic old First Reformed Church of Easton, Pa., on Friday, October 26, 1900.

The large gathering was called to order by the President, the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., at 10 A. M.

The Rev. Thos. C. Porter, D.D., LL.D., of Easton, Pa., then offered the opening prayer.

INVOCATION.

Almighty and everlasting God, Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift, without whose favor nothing can stand or prosper, we humbly invoke Thy presence and help, so that all we now do or say may redound to Thy glory and the furtherance of the noble cause which has brought us here this day.

Thou, Lord, art the maker and the ruler of the world. Thou hast "made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation." The movements of human history from its earliest dawn have been under Thy supreme guidance and control, and, although it be not clear to our dim vision, are, we believe, working toward the highest ends. Nations, tribes and kindreds who disobey Thy laws and obstruct Thy plans are sure to perish. It is Thine to humble the lofty and the proud and to exalt the lowly. Thy promise given to ancient Israel in the command: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land the Lord thy God giveth thee," ever holds true.

For the goodly examples of our pious forefathers who, led by Thee across the seas, were brought to a home in this wilderness of the New World, we render Thee hearty thanks. For all that they have done and suffered in helping to lay and establish the broad foundations of our free republic, we do them honor, and pray that the precious heritage received from them may be passed down through coming generations unimpaired.

And now, O God, we beseech Thee, that the day may speedily arrive when the nations shall learn war no more, and when all the races of mankind shall dwell together in

amity under the mild sceptre of Thy Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, who has taught us to pray unto Thee, saying:

“Our Father who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven: give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen!”

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Following the invocation, the members of the Society were most cordially welcomed by his Honor, B. Rush Field, the Mayor of the city of Easton, on behalf of its citizens and the resident members, who said:

Fellow Pennsylvania-Germans:

As Mayor of this city, and on behalf of its citizens, I desire to extend to you a most hearty welcome to our municipality. Eastonians, always glad to welcome to their midst congenial strangers, are doubly so to-day in throwing open wide our doors and arms in greeting you who are well known to us, and of the same family. We are especially happy in having you here on your present mission, that of considering questions which are to be brought before your meeting—questions bearing on the sturdy, honest, honorable deeds of your ancestors with whom we delight to claim kinship.

It is appropriate too, that you should meet here in this section of this glorious old Commonwealth, which is so rich in historic places. Here within the shadow of the church which was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers in the

Revolutionary period. Here, where within a short distance you can traverse the same road on which Sullivan commenced his famous march; or in another direction reach the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers where so many treaties were held with the Red Men; or in another direction and come upon the very house which sheltered Taylor and Parsons of Revolutionary fame. In fact so many are the places made famous by our ancestors, and so well are they known to you, that it is like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to enumerate them.

I want to be brief, and give you only a pressure of the hand, which you know always speaks volumes. And while I am doing this, let me express the hope that your meeting this day will be profitable, and that, at another time, you will again favor us with your presence in this city.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The response to this kindly welcome was made, most ably and fittingly, by the Rev. George C. Heckman, D.D., LL.D., of Reading, Pa., whose great-grandfather, Colonel Kichlein, was the first chief burgess of Easton.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is with unusual pleasure that in behalf of the Pennsylvania-German Society, I receive your greeting, and return our thanks. It will not be deemed immodest, I trust, if I regard as felicitous that I have been thus honored in this agreeable duty. It may not be known to you and others here that I have the pleasure to greet in you the regular succession in office from my great-grandfather, Col. Peter Kichlein, the first Chief Burgess of Easton. It is a further gratification to me because all my great-

grandparents were pioneer citizens of this noble county of Northampton, two towns in which bear my family names. I am indeed upon "my native heath"; and my mind and heart are naturally full of reminiscences which place Easton and Northampton county in a prominent and honorable standing in the colonial and revolutionary history of our country. An association having the origin and purpose of the Pennsylvania-German Society, would find it difficult to make a more historical selection for its annual meeting than Easton, certainly none more beautiful in natural environment than this city of rivers and hills, of fertile valleys and forest-clad mountains.

This region was the center of one of the noblest aboriginal races of America, the Delaware-Mohican kindred tribes, the most illustrious of whom we find in "Uncas, the last of the Mohicans." But there were others, his equals, though having no inspired Cooper for their biographer, such as Paxinosa, Newcastle, Abraham and the Indian Demosthenes, Teedyuscong. The glorious forest land of these famous Forks of the Delaware were made sacred by the gospel footprints of Zinzendorf and Brainerd. In Easton, during the French and English war, from 1756 to 1757, were held three councils in which appeared the representatives of the Six Nations of the Iroquois, the Delaware-Mohicans and the Shawnees. On the colonial side we find such historic names as Gov. Denny, Benjamin Franklin, Sir William Johnson, of New York, and Conrad Weiser and Peter Kichlein. Gen. Sullivan's famous and successful expedition to punish the Six Nations was organized here at Easton, and hence took up their long and painful march across the Blue Mountains and the Alleghenies to glorious victories in western New York over the treacherous foe of our frontier. Through Easton marched

several of the Pennsylvania-German regiments to reinforce Washington in his successful siege of Boston. George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was at the time a citizen of Easton. In the old court house here Dec. 21, 1774, was organized one of the first Committees of Safety in defence of the Colonies, six months before similar action was taken in Philadelphia. The committee was composed almost wholly of Pennsylvania Germans.

But perhaps the most illustrious event in the history of Easton is the heroism of her soldiers in the battle of Long Island. These were in the Regiment of Pennsylvania Rifles organized principally in Northampton County, and under the command of your distinguished predecessor, Col. Peter Kichlein, of Easton. Col. Kichlein is without doubt the most distinguished figure in the Colonial and Revolutionary period of your city. This regiment was in Lord Stirling's brigade of Washington's army. The brunt of battle fell upon it and Col. Stewart's Maryland troop, composed largely of Pennsylvania and Maryland Germans. They alone succeeded in repulsing the British advance in this first field-fight of the American Revolution. Had this battalion of your forefathers been sons of New England instead of Pennsylvania, their fame would have been embalmed in song and story. They repulsed the British attack upon them, though greatly outnumbered, and their determined resistance so impressed the English commanders that they moved with such caution that Washington was enabled to retreat across the East River with most of his army. But the brave sharp-shooters of Northampton County were nearly exterminated, many really massacred, by their exasperated foes, and were only at last crushed by De Heister's Hessians in their rear and Cornwallis' Brit-

ish in front. Their dust lies among the Greenwood Hills of Brooklyn, where to-day in Greenwood Cemetery their only monument is a memorial stone marking the scene of their unsurpassed courage and patriotism. The survivors of the battle, most of them wounded, among whom was Col. Kichlein, were taken prisoners, and thrust into British hulks, the Andersonville of the Revolution, in which many died from their wounds and barbarous treatment. The company from Easton was made up, rank and file, of 101 men, but few of whom ever returned to their homes here among these beautiful hills and rivers. The survivors of the battlefield and wretched hulks reached Easton sick and famished, were tenderly cared for by kindred and friends: this Reformed Church where we meet to-day, then recently dedicated, was turned into a hospital for the sick and wounded. Their Colonel was paroled, and when exchanged, became Lieutenant of Northampton County which then included Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties.

It is estimated that there are in our country fifteen millions of citizens of German descent. I think the estimate too low. Of these we represent the Germans of Colonial and Revolutionary descent. The Colonial German settlements stretched from the Mohawk to the Savannah in an unbroken line along the Blue Mountains and the Alleghenies and eastward to the Atlantic. They were most numerous in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, though found everywhere, even in New England where the first blood of the rebellion which stained our land was that of a patriotic German boy. This central German element, the Keystone of the Colonial Arch, practically divided the English Colonies. This led to a fatal political policy on the part of the British Government. It was

special legislation against the Germans, cruel, repressive and insulting, which only succeeded in making enemies of these settlers and creating a powerful population, ripe for rebellion. Had the English government conciliated this pious, intelligent and industrious people, they might have held to the Crown, and the independence of the Colonies would have been impossible. The Revolution would have been a failure, and these United States would have no boundaries in political geography. Washington would have had no retreat at Valley Forge, nor the British need to evacuate Philadelphia. These points I contend are capable of demonstration. Remember the contention is not that the Revolution was won by German Americans, but that it could not have been won without them.

The object of the Pennsylvania-German Society is not to revive and crystallize ethnical jealousies and perpetuate European prejudices. We are Americans of Americans. Our purpose is to put our American fathers of the great Teutonic race in their proper and distinguished place in American history. We propose to secure for them that honorable recognition which is their just claim in our educational, social and religious annals. Our labor of love to our German fathers is to enrich the records of our country with the glory of their civil and military services, and their unsurpassed devotion of property and blood in defence of the Colonies and their complete separation from the British throne.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Annual address of the President, the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., was then read.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

In this year, 1900, the press, a mighty factor in the life of our great Republic, has published many addresses delivered by men who presided at or participated in political conventions, and by men who would fill the offices of the Nation. In all of these addresses men claimed to present what alone would be for the preservation and advancement of the true interests of the American people.

We think we need to offer no apology for a brief address from the President of the Pennsylvania-German Society in this year 1900 at its tenth annual meeting. We will remember the first meeting, at which it was organized, and the question that was subsequently raised as to its continuance for any length of time. If the Society would this day hold its last meeting, no member would have occasion to regret its existence for even so brief a period.

We would ever remember with pleasure the interesting and delightful annual meetings and point with just pride to the publication of nine volumes, with the tenth to appear soon, which have rendered a valuable service in this country and in Europe in presenting a history of the Pennsylvania Germans. We need merely refer to the experience of the man, who purposed to write a history of the Pennsylvania Germans and went to the Continent to obtain the best information. He was repeatedly referred by custodians of libraries to the valuable publications of the Pennsylvania-German Society as the best authority. He might

have seen these in America and saved the expense of a journey to Europe.

While this is the tenth annual meeting of the Society we have no fear that any of us shall see its last. We take pleasure in congratulating the Society in view of the large accession of members during the past year. We have reason to expect that many, who have not yet become members, will make application for admission and regard a union with the same a great privilege and a most honorable connection. We do not hesitate to say that men who have seen fit to change their names, to cover up all traces of their German origin and now point to a coat of arms of another people, to show their descent, will in due time be troubled by conscience and regret their dishonorable denial of their descent from a noble German parentage.

The objects of this organization of this locality as given in its constitution must ever be kept in view :

First: To perpetuate the memory and foster the principles and virtues of the German ancestors of its members and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

Secondly: To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy and history of the Pennsylvania Germans, and from time to time publish them, particularly such as shall set forth the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress.

Thirdly: To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Pennsylvania Germans.

Fourthly: To cause statedly to be prepared and read

before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Pennsylvania Germans.

Thus far the Society has been very active in perpetuating the memory of the German ancestors and has presented their history very faithfully. But the object of the Society is not merely to perpetuate the memory, but also to foster the principles and virtues of the German ancestors. Whilst we are active in preserving the history of ancestors we must not forget that a hundred years hence our descendants in tracing the history of Pennsylvania Germans will write not only of those of the year 1700, and of those of 1800, but also of those of the year 1900. Hence, whilst we are proud of our German ancestors and take pleasure in preserving their history, we may properly consider how we will best foster their principles and virtues or in other words what we as Pennsylvania Germans in making history must do that our descendants will have no reason to be ashamed of us and may take pleasure in honoring the memory of their ancestors of 1900.

We must not deny our Pennsylvania-German origin, but acknowledge it with pleasure. Some men will not speak German lest they make known their descent. All should learn to speak and write English as perfectly as possible, not for the purpose of hiding their descent from German ancestors, but to have greater pleasure and to be able to render a greater service as American citizens.

A change of names for the purpose of hiding descent from German ancestors is also not to be commended. Some years ago I was introduced to a gentleman with an English name. I took a good view of his face and then asked how his ancestors wrote their name. He told me they wrote it: *S-c-h-a-n-t-z*. Only a few years have passed since I received a letter from a gentleman with an

English name, wishing to know whether I was a descendant of his ancestor, Hans Tschantz. Most of us have heard of the change of Feuerstein to Flint and of Flint to Gun.

The change of church relations to hide German descent is also to be avoided. We have known men who had the opportunity to hear the gospel in English in the church of their fathers, to leave the same on account of its German origin.

Pennsylvania Germans must not endeavor to prosper without the Christian religion. Some would ignore God and would have no Lord's Day, no churches, no Bibles, no church services, no Sunday-schools—in short, no religion. Such was not the case with our good ancestors and such is not to be said of true descendants to-day. What would Pennsylvania be without its churches and meeting houses? Abolish these and the results will be the saddest we can imagine. Have we nothing to fear from the influence of Sunday papers, Sunday excursions and Sunday bicycling, Sunday picnics, Sunday concerts and other abuses of the Lord's Day? If parents neglect the privileges and duties of Christian people, what will their descendants become—different from heathen?

Home life is also to be properly honored by Pennsylvania Germans. The state of matrimony, like the Lord's Day, the Bible, and the Christian Church is of God's appointment. Our ancestors prized the same. Records kept by pastors of ancestors contain the entries of marriages and the baptism of children. But what is to be said of the many applications for divorce in our day? Do they not give evidence of the failure of the home with many? No husband or wife may make light of marriage vows without blighting the interests of the home. Mutual

love, reciprocal aid and the right care of children must not be wanting in our homes. The home on earth should always be the type of the home in heaven.

True Pennsylvania Germans of our day, like their ancestors, favor education. Ancestors laid great stress on the Christian element in the education of their sons and daughters. The Bible, the catechism, the hymn book, the prayer book and the book of sermons were brought from the Fatherland and ancestors made excellent use of the same. True descendants of Christian ancestors can never favor a Christless education and will ever favor every provision that is made to meet this want. The large attendance of the offspring of Pennsylvania Germans in public and private schools, in high schools, in normal schools, in colleges and universities shows the parents' present interest in education and may it never be otherwise.

The apostolic exhortation: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord"—was heeded by ancestors, and *worthy* descendants who have made Pennsylvania the garden spot of the world. Men labor on farms, in mines, in workshops, in places of merchandise, on avenues of travel, on lines communicating messages, in professional pursuits and in offices of trust and power. To be poor is no shame. To labor is no shame. But to be poor and not willing to labor bring disgrace. To be rich and to be idle lead to no good results.

To be economical is not wrong. If ancestors had not saved their wills would have bequeathed but little. To make money differs from saving money and spending money differs from both. Not to save but to be stingy is a sin. He who does not save will not be able to give liberally.

Social purity, honesty and charity are important elements in the life of individuals, families, communities and nations.

To be temperate in eating and drinking is for the welfare of all men. To avoid the very appearance of evil would save many from the disgraces that trials at court often bring upon men and women, and save many youths from an early death.

To be honest should be the aim of him who labors and of him who pays for labor, of him who sells and of him who buys. "Owe no man anything but to love him."

To be kind to the poor was a virtue of ancestors, they had food and a bed for him who asked for shelter. Whilst it is true that we still have many "pilgrims in a circle," we must not forget that the Master said "For the poor always ye have with you."

To be a good citizen should be the aim of every Pennsylvania German. Each citizen is a part of the commonwealth, each commonwealth is a part of the republic. To have a good state good citizens are necessary and the good character of the union is determined by the good character of the citizens of the states.

May not the good character of the Pennsylvania Germans have made Pennsylvania the Keystone of the Arch. Good citizens will obey the laws of the commonwealth, they will vote for good men, they will pay their taxes without murmuring, they will support the government in all good works, they will keep well informed on the important questions of the day and vote and act intelligently without waiting for the appearance of the man who is to tell them how to vote.

Pennsylvania Germans are interested not only in the affairs of the Commonwealth but also in those of the Republic. Not all citizens of the Republic are of German origin. Those of other descent are the equals of Pennsylvania Germans as American citizens.

The Republic is supported by the loyalty of its citizens. By their observance of all just laws the prosperity of the nation is secured. By their ready service the government is able to correct every attempt to undermine its institutions and to resist successfully every interference on the part of foreign nations. Pennsylvania Germans have had a good name in the past as subjects of the colony and as citizens of the commonwealth and the Republic and may the present and future generations retain it!

Such are some of the characteristics that must mark the life of the present generation of Pennsylvania Germans to enable the historian of the year 2000 to write their names and to perpetuate their memory.

The Pennsylvania-German Society was organized not a year too soon. We have reason to regret that it was not organized sooner. We have in mind the names of true Pennsylvania Germans who would have been most efficient members of the same. In view of the transition state into which Pennsylvania Germans have been brought a longer delay would have made the work of the Society each year more difficult. Let us rejoice in the existence of the Society and all be willing to contribute by faithful work to its continued success.

The work of the Society at its present meeting is indicated by the excellent program in your hands. We feel confident that at the close of the annual meeting in 1900, none will regret that they could be present and that all, including the good ladies who favor us with their presence, will look forward to future meetings with fondest anticipations.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Following the president's address the secretary, H. M. M. Richards, made his report for the year just ended.

To the Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

GENTLEMEN: Another year of prosperity has been the lot of our Society. Its evidences are now about us on all sides. To such an extent is this the case that no criticisms nor recommendations are required from your secretary, and even his report becomes superfluous. It would be unjust, however, were he not to add that this state of affairs could never have been brought about had not your Executive Committee been untiring in the performance of their duties, and all the members uniformly regular in their attendance at its meetings.

The close of the year 1900 finds us with a membership of 393, together with one honorary member. This number includes 48 applications which have just been approved. During the past twelve months 79 applications have been received and given favorable attention by the Executive Committee. We have lost, by death, in the same time, four of our number whose familiar forms will be greatly missed by us all. Our membership is confined, by no means, to a limited locality, nor even by the boundaries of our beloved State, but embraces the descendants of the early Pennsylvania-German immigrant now scattered over the whole union, and even some who have not been stopped by the expanse of waters before them but have found their way beyond the seas. I am in constant receipt of correspondence from gentlemen at a distance who are anxious to know about us and what we are doing.

Volume X. of the Proceedings of the Society, our new publication, will be in your hands in a few days. It will be no disappointment to you, but, rather, we feel assured you will find it to be the greatest effort we have yet put forth in that direction. This statement means a great deal as it is a favorable comparison with preceding volumes whose value is so great that it would seem impossible to surpass them. The present work is made up of some extremely rare and hitherto unpublished matter. Like "good wine which needs no bush" it will speak for itself. It will be the effort of your officers and executive committee never to lower the standard of our publications which have already given the Society a world-wide reputation.

Our ancestors were farmers. As they drove the plough through the furrow they put both hands to it and ever looked ahead trusting in Divine Providence for the future. We, who have reached this future, a future of which they could never have dreamed, may now look back to the past, not to live in it but rather that the contemplation of a noble lineage may strengthen us the better for our labor, so that with our hands, also, on the plough in its furrow, and our eyes directed steadily ahead of us, we, like them, may press unweariedly onward until we have just as nobly completed the life's work set before us.

DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

Historical sketch of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, Pa., by the Rev. Samuel Laird, D.D.

History of the Independent Loudoun Virginia Rangers, by Briscoe Goodhart.

The German Settlement of Loudoun County, Virginia, by Briscoe Goodhart.

The Genealogy of the Uhler Family, by George H. Uhler.

REPORT OF TREASURER JULIUS F. SACHSE.

Cash on hand October 20, 1899,	
<i>Life membership</i> ,	\$ 175.00
<i>General fund</i> ,	\$1,102.15
Against which were drawn vouchers 95 to 103. .	898.47
Leaving a balance of	203.68
During the fiscal year there was received for:	
Dues,	940.00
Sale of books,	324.82
Total,	1,264.82
Making a grand total of	<u>\$1,643.50</u>
Funds available toward the publication of Volume X.,	\$1,264.82

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers, for the ensuing year which then took place, resulted as follows:

President.

REV. THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D.D., LL.D., of Easton, Pa.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. JOS. H. DUBBS, D.D., LL.D., of Lancaster, Pa.

PROF. CHARLES FRANCIS HIMES, of Carlisle, Pa.

Secretary.

LIEUT. HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS, of Lebanon, Pa.

Treasurer.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee.

DR. DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD, of Philadelphia, Pa.

HON. MAURICE C. EBY, of Harrisburg, Pa.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by a very interesting sketch of the history in brief of the First Reformed Church, of Easton, Pa., by its pastor, the Rev. Henry M. Kieffer, D.D., also a member of the Society.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH
OF EASTON, PA.

I have been requested to make a brief address or read a brief paper, occupying but a very few minutes of your valuable time, in order to convey to you a little information concerning the building in which your meeting is held this afternoon.

This is an old Church, the oldest in our city. It was built in 1776 amid the throes of the Revolution, and at a time when the population of Easton numbered only four or five hundred. It was built by the Germans, of the Lutheran and the Reformed faith, after the custom, then prevailing, of erecting "Union Churches." The two congregations here worshipped on alternate Sunday mornings—there were no evening services in those early days—until the year 1831, when the Lutheran people sold out their interest in the property, and established St. John's Lutheran Church on Ferry St. between Third and Fourth, the Reformed people retaining the deed to the property which was originally granted by the Penns, and is in the possession of the Congregation to this day.

After the separation, the building was extensively improved and remodeled at a cost of \$25,000, the steeple being then added, and certain rearrangements made in the interior—but the original walls still stand as they were first built. If you will be pleased to observe, what you

may not otherwise have noticed, there are five windows on the Third Street side and only four on the opposite side, the cause for which lies in the fact that prior to the remodeling of the interior, the pulpit occupied the eastern side of the building, after the old European custom in churches, and had two windows on each side. The pulpit was of course one of the old-fashioned kind, with winding staircases and overhanging sounding board—a very fine affair of carved mahogany, now relegated to the second story of the garret in the steeple. The interior was again remodeled in 1886, the small panes of plain glass being replaced by stained-glass windows, the old green venetian blinds removed, the old-fashioned white painted box-pews replaced by more comfortable sittings, and other changes made, bringing the Church to its present appearance.

The good man who laid the foundations of the building, Mr. Philip Meixell, was paid \$800 for the work, his pay being in the Continental money. This depreciating steadily, and he holding on for a rise in the value of the paper, he finally purchased, some say ten bushels of potatoes, others as many bushels of wheat for his work done. His work was well and honestly done, anyway, and supports walls which in their ponderous strength bid fair to last a thousand years; and we trust the good man has long since been paid in a better land and a better currency.

There were several other ancient public buildings in Easton dating beyond the Revolution—the court house, which stood in the circle where the monument now is, and the jail, which occupied a spot near by. Unfortunately both were torn down years ago—the court house because it was said to be inconvenient, and the jail because it was

too small to meet the growing needs; but our old church, with the tenacity of things churchly, holds on, a venerable landmark and a significant index and exponent of "things which cannot be shaken" and "a kingdom which cannot be moved."

As I have said, the congregation still has in its possession the old deed given by the Penns. It also has one of the old German Bibles brought from Holland by Michael Schlatter in 1751 and duly presented to the congregation, as is testified by the marvellously illuminated inscription on its title page, in a good state of preservation, as may be seen on inspection. Yonder in the vestibule, in a corner cabinet, you will see our old Communion set, bearing date of 1746—for the congregation was organized between the years 1745 and '50. In the vestibule you will also notice two portraits. The one next the street is that of the venerable Thomas Pomp, the last of the exclusively German pastors; the other, that of the Rev. Dr. Bernard Wolf, the first of the English pastors—the two being associated as collegiate ministers. Father Pomp's ministry was a long one, commencing in 1796 and ending in 1852. The congregation is noteworthy as having had only six pastors in 104 years—the present pastorate included.

Several events of historic interest are associated with this old church, which I will merely enumerate in the order of their occurrence.

The Church was used at different times during the Revolution as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the American army. It was chosen for this purpose undoubtedly because it was at that time the largest and most commodious building in the town. These old walls, therefore, within which you are gathered, have been silent witnesses of the sufferings and death of our patriot ancestors.

I have been told, also, that at one time the building was used as a prison for the Hessians, and that some of them, endeavoring to break out, were killed by the Continental guards at the door—but this I have not been able to verify.

It is a well-authenticated fact, however, as any one can see by consulting the Colonial Records (Vol. XI., p. 98), Penn. Archives (1776-7, pp. 201, 203, 208) and the Journals of Congress (Vol. III., p. 36) that a treaty was held in this church in January, 1777, between certain commissioners duly appointed by Congress on the one hand, and representatives of the powerful Confederation of the Six Nations on the other. George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration, whose body reposes in our Easton Cemetery, was Chairman of the Commission, and with him was associated George Walton, the two being authorized by special resolution of Congress to spend \$1,000 in presents for the Indians on this occasion. The Committee of Safety also sent Col. Dean and Col. John Bull to attend the meeting; and by special resolution the celebrated Thomas Payne was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The record says that "The Commission met the Indians in the German Reformed Church of Easton, and after shaking hands and drinking rum together, during which time the organ played, they proceeded to business."

The treaty here made does not seem to have been very efficient in promoting the object for which it was held, which was to detach the Six Nations from the British, or at least to secure their neutrality, during the conflict. The massacre at Wyoming the following year (1778), as well as that at Cherry Valley, and the vengeance of the Sullivan Expedition in 1779 for these outrages, sufficiently demonstrate the failure of the treaty here made.

On the return of the Sullivan Expedition in October,

1779, when the troops reached Easton after their most memorable expedition through the unbroken wilderness accompanied by untold hardships, services were held for the troops in this church, Chaplain Evans of the New Hampshire Brigade preaching the sermon.

To this venerable Church, built by the Germans, and venerable alike for its piety and patriotism, and its service for God and for man, in the name of my congregation, I welcome you.

The regular historical papers of the day were then read, after which the members spent a most pleasant hour in visiting the many places of interest in the vicinity.

THE EVENING.

The hospitable entertainment accorded the visiting members and their ladies was brought to a happy conclusion by an informal reception in the session room of the First Reformed Church, from 8 to 9 o'clock, followed by an excellent banquet in the guard's armory, which was very largely attended. Music was rendered by Gustave Thiede's orchestra; the Rev. Dr. H. M. Kieffer presided as toastmaster, and the following gentlemen most pleasantly responded to formal toasts: Col. J. Kennedy Stout, of Spokane, Wash.; Hon. Wm. Beidelman, of Easton, Pa.; Hon. Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, of Easton, Pa.

In Memoriam.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



DR. WILLIAM HENRY EGLE

NAT. 1830 - OB. 1901

Dr. William Henry Egle.

Dr. William Henry Egle was born September 17, 1830, in Harrisburg, Pa., and the fifth in the line of descent from the original emigrant, Marcus Egle. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1740, coming on the one side from the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and on the other from the Palatinate, Germany. A great-great-grandfather served as an officer in the French and Indian war: his paternal grand and great-grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution, while his maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812-14. His parents were John Egle and Elizabeth von Treupel, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father dying when the son was four years of age, the latter made his home with his paternal grandmother. He was educated in the public and private schools of Harrisburg, and at the Harrisburg Military Institute, under the famed Capt. Alden Partridge. In 1848 he was tendered the appointment of midshipman in the United States navy, but declined the honor. At the close of his school life he spent three years in the office of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, during most of which time he was foreman of the establishment, subsequently having charge of the State printing, which was done in the office. In 1853 he undertook the editorship of the *Literary Companion* as well as the *Daily Times*; the latter afterwards merged into one of the newspaper ventures in Harrisburg. In 1854 and the following year he was an assistant teacher in the boys' school, and part of the time mailing clerk in the post office, which latter position he held until the fall of 1857, when he resigned to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was

graduated in March, 1859. The same year he established himself at Harrisburg, and was in the practice of his profession there, when in 1862, after the battles of Chantilly and the second Bull Run, he went to Washington in response to a telegram from Adjutant General Russell, of Pennsylvania, to assist in the care of the wounded. In September of that year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and arrived at his post on the eve of the battle of Antietam. During the progress of that battle he was ordered to the field hospital for duty, where he remained several days. In the summer of 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, he was appointed surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. At the close of service with the latter command, he resumed his profession, but, in August, 1864, accepted the appointment by President Lincoln of surgeon of volunteers, and was ordered to Camp Nelson, Ky., to examine the colored regiments then being raised in that State. He was subsequently detailed with the battalion under Col. James S. Brisbin and Col. James F. Wade in the famous attempt by Gen. Burbridge to destroy the salt works in southwestern Virginia. Upon his return from that ill-fated expedition, he was ordered to the department of the James, under General Butler, as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States colored infantry. Subsequently assigned to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps as executive medical officer, Gen. Wm. Birney's Division, he accompanied that division during the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns. Upon the return from that duty he was ordered to Texas, with General Jackson's division, as chief medical officer, and stationed at Roma, on the Rio Grande, until December, 1865, when he resigned the service and

returned home, partly resuming the practice of his profession.

In 1867 Dr. Egle was appointed an examiner for pensions, a position he retained four years. For twenty years he was annually elected physician to the Dauphin county prison, which he resigned in March, 1887, when Governor Beaver appointed him State Librarian, the Senate promptly confirming the nomination. Governor Pattison reappointed him in 1891 and again in March, 1894, and he was confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by Governor Hastings. The present effectiveness of the Pennsylvania State Library, in the front rank of the best libraries in America, is largely due to Dr. Egle's management, and has been greatly appreciated by students at large.

Upon the organization of the National Guard in 1870 Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Division, with rank of lieutenant colonel, and subsequently in the consolidation of the commands was transferred to the Eighth regiment. As a medical officer he was on duty during the so-called "Sawdust War" of 1871, and the railroad riots of 1877, as well as the Homestead fiasco of 1892. In 1885 Dr. Egle was commissioned surgeon-in-chief of the Third Brigade, which position he resigned in 1899. He was the senior medical officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having passed his twenty-sixth year of service with the Guard.

Acquiring an early taste for historical research, during the relaxation from professional duties, when he returned from the army, in December, 1865, he commenced the preparation of his *History of Pennsylvania*, published in 1876, a bicentennial edition in 1883, and of which fifteen thousand copies were sold. Principally among his historical publications are the "*Historical Register*," two

volumes (1883-1884); "History of the County of Dauphin" (1883); "History of the County of Lebanon" (1883); "Centennial County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg" (1886); "Pennsylvania Genealogies," chiefly Scotch-Irish and German (1886, reprint 1896); "Harrisburg-on-the-Susquehanna" (1892); "Notes and Queries," historical, biographical and genealogical, relating to the interior of Pennsylvania; first and second series, two volumes (1878-1882, reprint two volumes 1894-1895); third series, two volumes (1887-1891, reprint 1895-1896, three volumes); fourth series, two volumes (1891-1895). He has also written a large number of biographical sketches of prominent Pennsylvanians, at least two hundred of which were furnished "Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography," and also biographical sketches of the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and of the delegates to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*. Dr. Egle was co-editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, Volumes I. to XII.; editor of the same series, Volumes XIII. to XIX., and also of the third series, now passing through the press. The most valuable of these are those relating to the services of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution.

Lafayette College in 1878 conferred upon Dr. Egle the honorary degree of A.M., appreciative of his services in American history. He was also honored by election as a corresponding member of a number of historical societies of the United States as well as of several learned societies in France and England. He was, by virtue of his services in the Rebellion, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Through his

eligibility from an original member of the Cincinnati, he was a member of the State Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812-14, and of the Society of Foreign Wars. In addition Dr. Egle preserved his membership with the Dauphin County Medical Society, State Medical Society, was a member of the Academy of Medicine at Harrisburg, and an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Dr. Egle was one of the original members of the Dauphin County Historical Society and its second president, having been re-elected only last month. He was active in the Historical Society work and added a great deal to its collections.

As a Free and Accepted Mason, Dr. Egle was well known, being first master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464 F. & A. M., withdrawing in 1870 from Perseverance Lodge, No. 21 F. & A. M. He served three times as master. He was also a Knight Templar, a member and past commander of Pilgrim Commandery No. 11. He also served as R. E. Grand Commander during the years 1877-78. In Scottish rite Masonry Dr. Egle was one of the few 33d degree Masons in this vicinity.

He was one of the original members of the Y. M. C. A., of Harrisburg, served for a term as its President, was a member of its Board of Directors for twenty years, and greatly interested in its work for young men.

He was beloved and respected by all, an honorable, upright man, a good neighbor and citizen, a true patriot and a model head of his family.

His death, caused by an attack of grippe which developed into pneumonia, occurred about 6:00 P. M. on February 19, 1901.

The funeral services were held in the afternoon of February 22d, in St. Stephen's P. E. Church, of Harrisburg, where he had been an officer for many years and of whose vestry he was a member.

Dr. Egle was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania-German Society, and was elected its first President at the meeting held in Lancaster, on April 15, 1891.

H. M. M. R.

Hiester Muhlenberg Hanold.

Hiester Muhlenberg Hanold was born October 17, 1856, in Reading, Pa. He was the son of Lewis Jacobi Hanold b. Aug. 17, 1815, d. Jan. 9, 1895, and Amanda Craig, dau. Joseph and Mary V. Craig. His father served an unbroken period of forty-four years in the Farmer's Bank, of Reading, Pa., latterly as its cashier, and was most justly noted for his business capacity and strict integrity.

His great-great-grandfather was the Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, a native of Saxony, b. Dec. 2, 1733, who came to this country in 1756 to serve in the French and Indian War. He was obliged to relinquish his military duties because of physical weakness, and, being a man of high education, became a clergyman in the Lutheran Church. As such he served various charges, especially that of Trinity Lutheran Church, at Reading, Pa. He married Anna Maria Schaeffer, of Adams County, on July 12, 1762, and died Jan. 31, 1804. His granddaughter, Mary Wildbahn (1791-1879), married John Hanold in 1812, who amassed a fortune as a merchant in New Orleans, from whence he removed to Reading, Pa., where he died in 1847.

On his maternal side Mr. Hanold was a descendant of Moses Craig (1702-1777), also of Andrew Van-der-Beak, both of whom served in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolutionary War.

Upon the decease of his father Mr. Hanold succeeded him to the responsible position of cashier of the Farmer's National Bank, of Reading, Pa., but retired to private life several years later. His death occurred on the morning of May 23, 1901. He was never married and is survived by a brother, Frank Wildbahn, and two sisters, Amelia and Mary.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 23, 1895.

H. M. M. R.

Hon. George W. Heiges.

George W. Heiges was born at Dillsburg, Pa., on May 18, 1842. He was the son of Jacob Heiges (1801-1866) and Elizabeth, née Mumper (dau. of John Mumper, b. 1782, d. 1862, and wife Jane, née Beelman, d. 1866), who was the son of Jacob Heiges, b. ab. 1770, and wife Catharine, née Shearer. His ancestors, on both sides, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1720, from Heidelberg, Germany.

He began life as a teacher in the public schools of his native place, subsequently becoming the principal of the York Classical and Normal Institute, and, still later, one of the principals of the local normal school and tutor in the County Academy. After this he became Deputy County Superintendent for one year and then took up the

study of law. Upon completing his legal studies he was admitted to the bar of York county in 1867, where his industry and talents soon won him a good practice.

In 1872 Mr. Heiges was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1873. During his service in this body he was a member of many important committees and participated actively in all the prominent measures of the day. Upon his retirement from the Legislature he served in a number of public appointive and elective offices, amongst which may be mentioned that of local solicitor for the Pennsylvania R. R., also for the Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg R. R.

In 1885 he was elected Chief Burgess of York, Pa., and re-elected in 1886, during which year he assisted materially in making York a city. He declined a nomination for mayor.

Mr. Heiges was prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity, being past master of Zeradatha Lodge No. 451 F. and A. M., past high priest in Howell Chapter No. 199 Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of York Commandery Knights Templar. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Artisans. He held membership in the Lawyer's Club of Philadelphia, Commercial Law League of America, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, York County Historical Society and York Club.

His intellectual ability was by no means confined within the bounds of his profession. He was an extensive reader and besides possessing considerable resources of information, was appreciative of the higher forms of literature. His personality, marked by an "old school" dignity, mingled a frankness, affability and courtesy which was the genuine expression of a kindly nature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY



REV. THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D.D., LL.D.

NAT. 1-27-1801

His death, resulting from a stroke of paralysis, occurred about 8:10 A. M. on December 3, 1900, at York, Pa.

He is survived by a widow and one son, Stuart Spriggs Heiges.

Mr. Heiges was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 12, 1894.

H. M. M. R.

Rev. Thomas Conrad Porter, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. Thomas Conrad Porter, D.D., LL.D., was born January 22, 1822, at Alexandria, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. He was the son of John Porter, b. Sept. 9, 1797, d. Mar. 24, 1881, and Maria Bucher, b. May 3, 1801, who was the granddaughter of John Conrad Bucher, a scion of an old and prominent Swiss family, b. June 10, 1730, came to America in 1756, from Neunkirch, Canton of Schaffhausen, as a British soldier and rose to the rank of captain during the French and Indian War. At the conclusion of peace he resigned his commission, in 1765, and devoted the remainder of his days to the active duties of the Gospel ministry, for which he had previously received a thorough training in the University at Marburg from 1752 to 1755. In 1768 he became pastor of the Reformed congregation at Lebanon, Pa., where he died, in 1780, and lies buried in its graveyard.

Dr. Porter was educated in the Harrisburg Academy; entered Lafayette College in 1836 where he received his first degree in 1840; took a full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Huntingdon in May, 1844. He served a mis-

sion church in central Georgia for one year from April, 1846; took charge of the Second Reformed Church, of Reading, Pa., in May, 1848; resigned, May, 1849, to become professor of the Natural Sciences in Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., and upon its removal to Lancaster and consolidation with Franklin College, retained his chair; resigned, July, 1866, to accept the chair of Biology and General Geology at his alma mater, Lafayette College, which position he held, with distinguished ability, to the day of his death. In 1865 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College, and that of LL.D. by Franklin and Marshall in 1880.

In the scientific world, especially in the domain of botany, Dr. Porter achieved deservedly high distinction. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Linnaean Society of Lancaster County and, for thirteen years, explored its territory, going carefully over the ground which Muhlenberg had ranged before him. At Easton he did similarly excellent work, as was attested by the valuable collection placed in Pardee Hall previous to its destruction by fire in 1877. He was in constant correspondence with leading naturalists at home and abroad. Besides his many valuable contributions to different botanical journals, the following are amongst his more important publications: "A Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado," prepared conjointly with President Coulter of Wabash College (1874); "Sketch of the Flora of Pennsylvania," furnished Walling and Gray's Topographical Atlas of Pennsylvania (1872); "Sketch of the Botany of the United States," furnished Gray's Atlas of the United States (1873). At the Bethlehem meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society, Oct. 16, 1895, he read a paper on "The Pennsylvania German in the Field of Natural Sciences," pub-

lished in Volume 6 of the Society. In consequence of his labors in this direction Dr. Porter was made an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and of the Davenport Academy, Iowa, also an active member of the Torrey Botanical Club, New York, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Porter's work was not confined to the field of natural sciences alone: in his own church he was an active member of the committee which framed the Order of Worship, now used by the Reformed Church in the United States, and at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Heidelberg Catechism, in Philadelphia, January, 1863, he read an original memoir of its author's and a translation of the essay on the University of Heidelberg by Dr. Hundeshagen. Besides a number of valuable articles, on literary and theological subjects, contributed to the *Mercersburg Review*, he published a work on "The Life and Times of Ulric Zwingli," from the German of Hottinger, and "The Life and Labors of St. Augustine," from the German of Dr. Philip Schaff.

He was especially gifted from a poetical standpoint, and was a great student of Finnish literature and in the early 50's made translations from the Finnish epic "Kalevala." It was he who, in 1857, created a profound sensation by announcing his discovery of the fact that Longfellow had borrowed both his meter and thought, from this poem, for the famous "Hiawatha" written the year before, and then heralded as a new meter and something of great originality. To Dr. Schaff's "Christ in Song" he contributed several hymns and lyric poems from the Latin and the German. One of his later works was a very forceful and truthful rendition of the famous mediæval hymn "Dies Iræ."

Dr. Porter was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 14, 1891, and became its president in October, 1900, thus bringing to realization what was since learned to have been a cherished hope. His interest in the work of the Society never flagged. Almost the last public act of his life was his attendance at the meeting of its executive committee in Pottstown on April 16th. His decease occurred on Saturday, April 27, 1901, before the expiration of his term of office.

H. M. M. R.

Major Adam Cyrus Reinoehl.

Major Adam Cyrus Reinoehl was born in Lebanon, Penna., on Nov. 13, 1840. He was the son of Augustus Reinoehl, b. 1819, son of Jacob Reinoehl, son of John George Reinoehl, b. July 10, 1752, d. Oct. 19, 1832, son of George Henry Reinoehl, who came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany, on Nov. 9, 1749.

Major Reinoehl graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1861, taught school for some months and then entered the army in Company B, 76th Penna. Vols. He served through the Civil War. At Fort Wagner he was shot through the arm and seriously disabled. In 1865 he was brevetted a major for gallant conduct at Darbytown Road, Va. After the war he studied law with Oliver J. Dickey and was admitted to practice in 1866. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature and served three terms. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Geary and continued under Governor Hartranft. In 1889 he was appointed a Soldiers'

Orphans' Home Commissioner and the same year was elected District Attorney of Lancaster County. He became Postmaster of Lancaster in the summer of 1900 and held this position at the time of his death.

Major Reinoehl's residence, since 1856, was in Lancaster, Penna., where he attained a prominent standing in legal and military circles. His death, which was caused by asphyxiation, occurred during the night of Dec. 13, 1900. He leaves an aged father, wife, two sons and two daughters, one son and daughter living in Cumberland, Md., the others in Lancaster, Pa.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 12, 1893.

H. M. M. R.

Daniel Sütter.

Daniel Sütter, born Dec. 16, 1830, was the son of Thomas Jefferson Sütter, b. May 29, 1800, d. Jan. 21, 1880, and Mary, née Pippitt, b. Nov. 1, 1802, d. 1852 (dau. of Benj. Pippitt, 1766-1803, and Anne, née Smith, 1771-1860, who was dau. of Aaron Smith, 1729-1810, and Mary, née Crispin, 1731-1804, who was dau. of Silas Crispin, 1702-1749, and Mary, née Wetherill, 1704-1790, son of Silas Crispin, d. 1711, emigrated June, 1682, from England, m. Mary Stockton), son of Daniel Sütter, Jr., b. April 1, 1770, d. April, 1816, and Mary, née Odenheimer, d. 1815 (dau. of Philip Odenheimer, Lieut. 2d Philada. Brigade in Revolution, and Catharine, née Udree, who was dau. of Jacob Udree, naturalized in Philada. 1740, and sister of Colonel Daniel Udree, 2d Battalion

Berks County Regiment of 1777, at battles of Brandywine and Germantown, a member of Congress, owner of Oley Furnace, etc.), son of Daniel Sütter, Sr., b. Sept. 19, 1744, d. Oct. 19, 1828, emigrated to Pennsylvania Nov. 1, 1762, from Wurtemberg, Germany, in the ship *Chance*; a prominent merchant in Philadelphia for half a century, and an active member of the First Reformed Dutch church, of which he was one of the charter members.

His grandfather, Daniel Sütter, Jr., was a tanner and currier by profession, but devoted much of his time to politics, was a provost marshal in the War of 1812 and deputy sheriff, and lost his life in the performance of his duty.

His father, Thomas J. Sütter, removed to Mt. Holly, N. J., in 1825, where he began the business of tanner and currier. In 1858 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Grounds in Washington, D. C., under the administration of James Buchanan, and a portion of the time under Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Sütter was in business in the city of Philadelphia for half a century, and for some thirty years the senior member of the shoe house of Sütter & Miller, on Commerce Street. In 1895 he retired and took up his permanent residence in Mt. Holly, N. J. He was a director of the Manufacturers Bank, Philadelphia, for twenty-five years, and served for forty years as treasurer of Phoenix Lodge, No. 130 F. & A. M. He belonged to the Trades League, of Philadelphia, and has been chairman of one of its committees since its organization. He was a Knight Templar and a thirty-third degree Scottish rite Mason, a member of the Union League, the Historical Society, the Horticultural Society and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. At times he took an active interest in politics but never aspired

to office. He was a quiet disburser of charity in many directions.

By his first marriage, with Miss H. M. Saunders, he left a son, Charles M. Sütter, and by his second marriage, with Miss Cynthia S. Sheppard, a son, Daniel Sütter, Jr.

Mr. Sütter became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 20, 1897. His death occurred at Mt. Holly, N. J., on November 23, 1900.

H. M. M. R.

Christian Bernard Shea.

Christian Bernard Shea was born at Pittsburgh, Penna., on June 6, 1836. He was the senior member of the great dry-goods house of Joseph Horne & Co., and died at his home, Fulton and Fayette Streets, Allegheny, Penna., at 8:15 P. M., on Nov. 18, 1900.

He was the son of John Shea, b. Feb. 7, 1800, d. April 29, 1864, and Susanna Barbara Wolff, b. Jan. 13, 1807, d. June 19, 1886, dau. of Christian Wolff, b. Dec. 6, 1762, d. Feb. 5, 1841, son of John Barnhardt Wolff, b. Jan. 1, 1732, d. Aug. 20, 1792, son of George Michael Wolff, b. 1697, d. 1746, son of John George Wolff, b. Aug. 10, 1676.

His ancestor, George Michael Wolff, emigrated to America, in the summer or autumn of 1739, from Neider Hochstadt in the German Palatinate, and went direct to Lancaster County in the Province of Pennsylvania, purchasing a lot of ground in the Tulpehocken region, where his son Conrad was murdered by the Indians during their sudden and bloody maraud of Nov., 1755. After the revolt

of the Colonies John Barnhardt Wolff contracted to carry the mail from Lancaster to Philadelphia which work was performed by his son Christian on horseback, once and, later, twice a week. It was this same Christian who, being in Philadelphia when Cornwallis surrendered, carried the news to Lancaster.

His father was a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh in the early days, having a dry-goods store there in 1826, and, at the time of his death, was Collector of Internal Revenue for the district under President Lincoln.

He, himself, was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, the last one being the old Western University. Before he was fifteen years old he went into his father's store and worked there for some years.

In 1852 he went into the employ of Joseph Horne, who was married to his sister, Mary Elizabeth Shea. A few years later he became a member of the firm, and continued as the financial man of the rapidly growing business until a short time before his death.

Mr. Shea was exceedingly well known in mercantile, art, literary and musical circles, and highly esteemed for his own knowledge of such matters, and the interest he took in many struggling workers. He was an accredited judge of paintings, and in his home he had collected some very fine canvases. In former years he gave much attention to the old Mercantile Library. Mr. Shea's beneficence, taste and advice left a wonderful and lasting impress upon culture in Pittsburgh. He was one of the first backers of musical efforts here, helping to bring Theodore Thomas to the city as the apostle of the Wagnerian cult in music. Mme. Sembrich and other artists were induced to come to this city through his financial aid. He was one of the original guarantors of the Pittsburgh Orchestra.

The magnificent festival given April 30 and May 1, 1883, by the Musical Union of Pittsburgh and the Mendelssohn Union of Sewickley, was aided by a regular organization of which Mr. Shea was one of the vice-presidents, and among the noteworthy list of subscribers to the guarantee fund his name also appears. When the great May festival of 1891 was planned, among the notable box-holders was Mr. Shea, with Andrew Carnegie, the late William Thaw, H. C. Frick, and a score of other prominent Pittsburghers.

Deceased was one of the original members and a former President of the Pittsburgh Art Society, and always took an active part in its work and advancement. He had one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in the country. It is stocked with rare and old volumes. It was his hobby. A good portion of his leisure time was spent in the examination of catalogues, and following up the sales of old books all over the world.

Mr. Shea was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church matters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was likewise connected with several of Pittsburgh's largest financial institutions. At the time of his death he was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Fidelity Title and Trust Co., and the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co. He was a former director in the Tradesman's Bank, and, in its palmy days, a director of the Peoples' Insurance Co. He was also for many years Secretary of the old Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, continuing a member of its board of Trustees up to the division, when he became a member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Allegheny, and had remained as such since then, being President of the Board at the time of his death.

Although of a retiring disposition, Mr. Shea was a most enjoyable and congenial companion. He was without dis-

play, but to those whom he knew well he was a good, true and valued friend and by them most highly respected and honored. So retiring and modest was he that in none of the biographical collections does a sketch of his worthy life exist. Few of the many employees knew him personally, but all respected him as a man of business ability and at the same time a kind and considerate employer. He never took part in public matters in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but he was tireless in doing good, bestowing unostentatious charity and giving aid to all endeavors for uplifting the people.

He was an early member of the Duquesne Club, and has held several offices in that organization, having been vice-president for two years. He was also a member of the National Arts Club of New York. Although never taking an active part in politics, Mr. Shea was always a staunch Republican. The only office of that character which he ever held was that of director of the Fifth Ward (Allegheny) public schools, being a member of the building committee when the present building was erected.

In 1859 Mr. Shea was married to Elizabeth Galway, a member of a pioneer family of Pittsburgh, who resided on Penn Avenue, in the downtown district. His wife's death occurred 15 years ago; he is survived by two sons, Joseph B. and George E. Shea, the former of whom is president of The Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co., and resides with his wife at the old homestead. George E. Shea, a well-known musician, has made his home in Paris, France, for a number of years.

Mr. Shea became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 3, 1894.

H. M. M. R.

Adam John Eberly.

Adam John Eberly was born January 9, 1840, in that part of Elizabeth township which is now called Clay township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of the late Recorder, Samuel W. Eberly, who was son of Henry Eberley, who was son of Jacob Eberly. His ancestors emigrated at an early date from Switzerland to Pennsylvania.

After attending school at Myerstown, Pa., Mr. Eberly entered Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated in 1861. Shortly after he served during an honorable enlistment of nine months in the Civil War, and, upon his return, entered the law office of the late Alexander Hood, in Lancaster. He was admitted to the Lancaster Bar on May 25, 1864, and soon attained a position of prominence, particularly in the Orphans' Court, of which he was more recently mentioned as a prominent candidate for Judge. He served as District Attorney from 1883 to 1885, and represented the Fifth Ward of his city in both its Select Council and School Board.

As a business man Mr. Eberly was quite successful. He was one of the incorporators, also a director and the solicitor of both the People's National Bank and the People's Trust Company, and was at one time Vice-President of the last named. At the time of his death he was President of the Union Building and Loan Association, of which he had been a director many years.

Mr. Eberly was married June 23, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Pearson, of Lancaster, Pa., who survives him, with the following children: Emma C., wife of J. H. Landis, Lancaster; William J., a member of the Lancaster Bar:

Elsie E., widow of Robert M. Reilly, and Robert P. at home. A daughter, Nellie P., is deceased.

The deceased was a man of strong personality and was very pronounced in his opinions. He was regarded as one of the best read lawyers at the Lancaster Bar. Personally, he was of a genial, social nature, with a kind word always for his friends. His death occurred at 1.00 P. M. on August 5, 1901, from a sudden and severe attack of cholera morbus.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania German Society on January 18, 1898.

H. M. M. R.



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